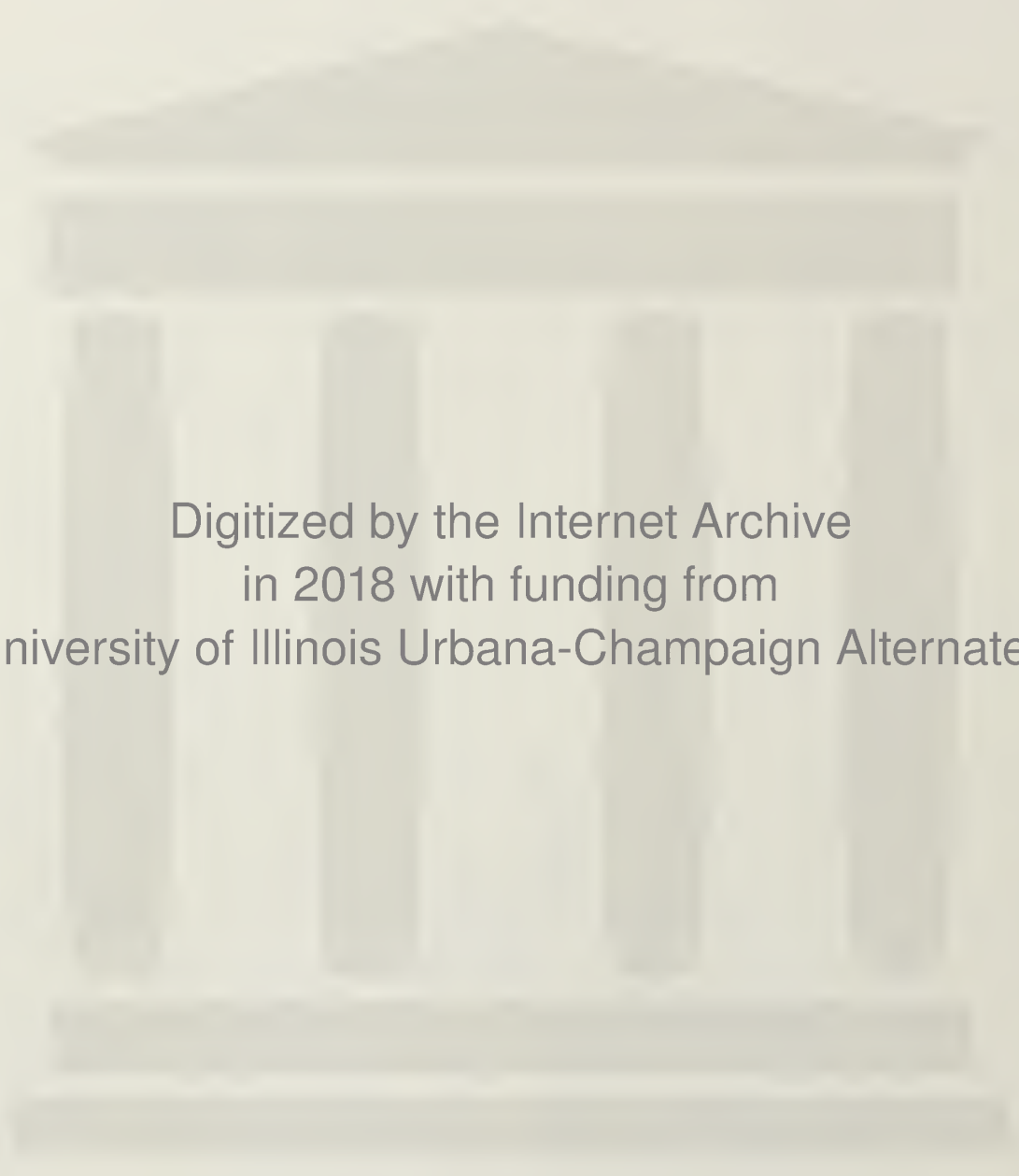






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Bureau of Employment Security  
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
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Manpower Administration  
United States Department of Labor

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Cover Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake,  
McHenry and Will Counties in Illinois)

FEBRUARY 1972

Prepared by

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CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
AREA MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT  
FEBRUARY 1971

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## I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

During fiscal year 1973, employment-related assistance will be required by an estimated 1,075,000 persons in the six county Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The figure amounts to a 130,000 rise over the preceding year, or a 13.7 percent boost. Persons from Cook and DuPage counties will comprise 88.9 percent of the six county total, with 912,000 and 46,000 persons respectively.

Disadvantaged persons in Cook and DuPage counties needing employability aid will aggregate slightly over 340,000, or 35 percent of the overall universe of need for the two counties. Besides the disadvantaged poor, other poor persons are estimated at 67,000. Near-poverty persons needing employability-oriented assistance are placed at 219,000 and other non-poor will total nearly 330,000.

The bumpy state of the Chicago economy which began in 1970 has cast a pall over employment opportunities and the local labor market, although the Chicago area has been in a very favored position both prior to and during the current business slowdown. For example, as of November 15, only the Minneapolis-St. Paul area with a 3.9 percent unemployment rate bettered the Chicago rate of 4.0 percent. By way of contrast, New York had 5.4 percent, Los Angeles-Long Beach 6.0 percent, and Detroit 7.1 percent. Notwithstanding this favorable comparison, the job finding efforts of the unemployed was severely hampered by a paucity of job openings.

While job finding difficulties were experienced by many highly trained and experienced workers, such groups as veterans, welfare recipients, high school drop-outs, older workers, and members of minority groups faced even more severe problems in securing work. The job finding efforts of such disadvantaged persons was often complicated by inadequate transportation, lack of day care facilities, and lower levels of education or experience.

Somewhat offsetting the drab business picture and its effect on the above groups, the year witnessed further easing of employment requirements not directly related to job performance. The Federal Affirmative Action Program and Executive Order No. 11598 stressed utilization of minorities and contributed to improvement in this area. In addition, action at the State and local levels in this and related matters also added to the overall effort.

Developments during the coming fiscal year will be strongly influenced by the course of business progress. Many leading economists have noted the recent improvement in economic indicators and view the coming months with some optimism. In addition, national economic policy during calendar 1972 will focus on the twin goals of reducing unemployment and restraining wage and price inflation. Given this background, the possibilities of higher employment and lower joblessness can be regarded with mild encouragement at least.



## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE CHICAGO SMSA

### A. Definition of the Area

- The Chicago SMSA, located in the Northeastern part of the State, contains the six counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will. The 1970 population of the area, at 6,978,947 represents 62.8 percent of the State's total. Table I lists the principal cities of the SMSA and the population changes between 1960 and 1970. The table also shows the rapid population growth still taking place in suburban areas in which 13 suburban communities grew by 153,900 or 12.5 percent over the decade. Chicago, by contrast, lost 183,400 persons during the same time.

Table I  
Comparison of Populations in Principal Cities of the Chicago SMSA  
1960-1970  
(In thousands)

SMSA/City	1970		1960		Change from 1960 to 1970	
	Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
SMSA-Total	6,978.9	100.0%	6,221.0	100.0%	757.9	12.2%
Chicago	3,367.0	48.2	3,550.4	57.1	-183.4	- 5.2
Joliet	80.4	1.2	66.8	1.1	13.6	20.4
Evanston	79.8	1.1	79.3	1.3	0.5	0.6
Aurora	74.2	1.1	63.7	1.0	10.5	16.5
Skokie	68.6	1.0	58.4	0.9	10.2	17.5
Cicero	67.0	1.0	69.1	1.1	- 2.1	- 3.0
Waukegan	65.3	0.9	55.7	0.9	9.6	17.2
Arlington Park	64.9	0.9	27.9	0.4	37.0	132.6
Oak Park	62.5	0.9	61.1	1.0	1.4	2.3
Oak Lawn	60.3	0.9	27.5	0.4	32.8	119.3
DesPlaines	57.2	0.8	34.9	0.6	22.3	63.9
Elgin	55.7	0.8	49.4	0.8	6.3	12.8
Berwyn	52.5	0.8	54.2	0.9	- 1.7	- 3.1
Elmhurst	50.5	0.7	37.0	0.6	13.5	36.5

The City of Chicago includes a "CEP" (Concentrated Employment Program) area located in the Lawndale and Mid-west communities (see map in December 1970, AMPR), with a population of around 120,000 persons. The locality was selected and classified as a CEP area because of the high unemployment rate coupled with such additional factors as low income level, substandard housing, low levels of educational attainment, long periods of unemployment and large families in relation to other parts of the city. The rate in the CEP area totalled 8.6 percent in June 1969 compared to 2.5 percent for the SMSA. It is generally accepted that this disparity still continues.



The city also contains four "Model Cities" areas located as follows: west side (Lawndale, which includes a large portion of the CEP boundaries; north side (Uptown); near south side (Grand Boulevard); and south side (Woodlawn). The Model "Target Areas" have a total of nearly 260,000 persons living within their boundaries.

The unemployed rates as of May 1970 for the Model Cities areas are shown below. Compared with the Chicago SMSA's rate of 4.2 percent the areas are greatly in need of concentrated efforts to find employment for community residents.

<u>Target Area</u>	<u>% of Unemployment for Heads of Households</u>	<u>Estimated of Total Unemployment rate</u>
North	10.0%	18.0%
West	9.7	17.5
Near South	10.9	19.6
Mid-South	9.4	16.9

Source: U of I, Survey Research Laboratory

#### B. Economic Developments and Outlook

The employment situation in the Chicago SMSA for the year 1971 reflects the combined effects of a two-year downtrend in factory jobs and the general economic recession which began in 1969-1970. Total employment for 1971 averaged 3,172,000 per month--the lowest average since 1967. Jobs lost during the year totalled more than 30,000, adding to the 1970 loss of 31,000 and contrasting with the increase of 56,000 jobs during 1968 and 1969.

The business slow down also resulted in the contraction of Chicago's SMSA work force by close to one percent between 1970 and 1971. This reduction is in contrast to the normally continuous upward spiral which prevailed between 1960 and 1970 when the annual growth averaged 1.52 percent, and as a result over the ten year span the work force accelerated from 2,837,000 to 3,333,500. Although the slackened pace is nation-wide, the Chicago unemployment rate continues below the national rate.

Labor-management disputes were not as prevalent in 1971 as in 1970 and averaged 1,700 workers per month as opposed to 11,300 in 1970. Without the 5,200 workers idled by a strike in March of this year in fabricated metal products, the average would have been considerably lower. The settlement of this strike did little to relieve the unemployment picture, which reached a peak of 174,000 in July (the highest for this month since the





152,000 in 1961), and only showed some sign of relief in the last quarter of the year when students returned to their classes and with the customary fall seasonal upsurge.

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing payrolls showed either reductions or slowed growth over the past few years. Manufacturing employment in Kane, McHenry and Will counties were particularly hard hit by the economic slowdown, falling by 14.5, 18.4, and 20.9 percent respectively between 1969 and 1971, and all but erasing gains recorded from 1966 to 1969 (see Table 2). Regarding manufacturing activity, DuPage was the only county in the SMSA to show a net increase in manufacturing employment between 1969 and 1971. Also, nonmanufacturing employment growth was much less spectacular between 1969 and 1971 than in the three previous years. DuPage county, though, did chalk up a 15.4 percent growth, but even this was only a shadow of the 54.4 percent growth recorded between 1966 and 1969. Retail trade activity as a major source of nonmanufacturing growth exhibited a 50 percent increase in dollar value of retail sales within DuPage County. The development of the Yorktown shopping center in Lombard and the continued economic expansion of the Addison, Elmhurst, and OakBrook areas played a major role in this growth.

Employment trends by locality, is depicted in the following tables. The data indicates declines in Chicago especially the South and West sides, and the Uptown area partly offset by gains in the Loop, and Northwest, far South and Southwest sides of Chicago.

Employment in outlying areas of Cook County also grew much faster than Chicago from 1960 to 1969 (see Table 4.) Over this period Chicago's employment rose by 4.2 percent compared to a huge 53.2 percent for suburban Cook County. Based on workers covered under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act, DuPage county alone added more jobs than did the city of Chicago, while suburban Cook County added four times as many. The study includes approximately 99.8 percent of manufacturing jobs and 65.1 percent of employees in non-manufacturing.

Although employment in Chicago far exceeds the number of jobs in all suburban areas, over the 10 year span ending in 1969 only 14 of every 100 new jobs were in the city, with the other 36 in suburban cook areas and in the other five counties.





Table 2  
Manufacturing UI Covered Employment  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
1966-1969 and 1971\*  
(In thousands)

County	1966	1969	1971	Percent Change	
				1966-69	1969-71
SMSA - Total	952.7	974.8	872.6	2.3%	-10.5
Cook	824.8	826.3	739.2	0.2	-10.5
Chicago <sup>1/</sup>	537.5	520.3	INA	- 3.2	-
Suburban Cook	287.3	306.0	INA	6.5	-
DuPage	18.3	24.6	25.8	34.4	4.9
Kane	36.9	39.3	33.6	6.5	-14.5
Lake	35.7	39.7	38.0	31.2	- 4.3
McHenry	15.6	15.8	12.9	1.3	-18.4
Will	21.3	29.2	23.1	37.1	-20.9

Table 3  
Non-Manufacturing UI Covered Employment

County	1966	1969	1971	Percent Change	
				1966-69	1969-71
SMSA - Total	1,170.3	1,306.3	1,312.4	11.6%	0.5%
Cook	1,047.2	1,444.6	1,134.9	9.3	- 0.8
Chicago <sup>1/</sup>	782.1	819.3	INA	4.8	-
Suburban Cook	265.1	325.3	INA	22.7	-
DuPage	39.0	60.2	69.5	54.4	15.4
Kane	27.0	31.4	33.6	16.3	7.0
Lake	29.0	36.3	38.6	-25.2	6.3
McHenry	7.6	9.4	9.8	-23.7	4.3
Will	20.6	24.4	26.0	-18.4	6.6

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes O'Hare Field and vicinity.

\* Preliminary



Table 4  
Number of Employees in the Chicago SMSA by County  
1960-1969  
(In thousands)

County	1960	1969	Change	
			Number	Percent
SMSA - Total	1,880.6	2,281.1	400.5	21.3%
Cook	1,697.3	1,970.8	273.6	16.1
Chicago	1,285.1	1,339.5	54.5	4.2
Suburban Cook	412.2	631.3	219.1	53.2
DuPage	28.9	84.8	55.9	193.4
Kane	53.5	70.6	17.1	32.0
Lake	51.8	76.0	24.2	46.7
McHenry	15.0	25.3	10.3	68.7
Will	34.1	53.6	19.5	57.2

The above employment trend reflects the growth of suburban industrial centers and shopping centers at the expense of the Chicago manufacturing areas. The South Side of Chicago, in particular, has felt the impact of these shifts toward outlying areas and the North side of the City.

Table 5  
Employment in the City of Chicago  
1960-1969

	1960	1969	Change	
			Number	Percent
North side	148.9	162.1	13.2	8.9%
Northwest side	88.1	120.3	32.2	36.6
O'Hare Airport	5.1	19.1	14.0	274.5
Southwest side	77.0	90.6	23.6	30.6
South side	191.7	163.0	- 28.7	- 15.0
West Central	148.7	151.0	2.3	1.5

Over the same 10 year span, gains in employment were most impressive in the northwestern part of Cook County (See following table). Of the total gain registered in Cook County three-fourths of the employment gain was registered outside of Chicago, predominately in the North and West sections of the county.



Table 6  
Employment in Cook County  
1960-1969  
(In thousands)

	1960	1969	Change	
			Number	Percent
Chicago	1,285.1	1,339.5	54.4	4.2%
Southwest	135.6	141.6	6.0	4.4
Northwest	51.2	144.9	93.7	183.0
West	86.1	131.6	45.5	52.8
North	73.9	109.3	35.4	47.9
South	50.2	77.7	27.5	54.8
Unclassified	15.2	26.2	11.0	72.4

Economic growth of moderate proportions, some reductions in unemployment, and a slowing in the rate of inflation is expected to be the picture in most of 1972 and into the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 1973. Sales of housing units should stimulate increased consumer spending for household furnishings. However new housing starts, may show some decline although adequate mortgage money will be available for financing during the last quarters of 1972. Government spending is expected to provide greater stimulus to the economy this year than in 1971. Manufacturing payrolls should show only nominal changes from current levels. Reports representative firms indicate a minimal rise in durable goods mainly in non-electrical machinery and primary metals, offset by a downturn of similar proportions in nondurables, especially in food and kindred products. In summary, some job expansion should occur and ease the unemployment picture.

Overall, it appears that the confidence of businessmen has been boosted from the preceding disappointed outlook. Since the extension of controls, leaders have expressed optimism that the inflationary force would be dampened and additional impetus contribute to renewed growth of the area's economy. Capital spending should be actively encouraged by restoration of the investment tax credit.

Efforts such as extension of controls, to bring the economy back to previous levels should result in alleviation of the unemployment situation, with increases above the 1971 level but not as good as year prior to 1971.



# C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The SMSA population grew by over 750,000 between 1960 and 1970, despite the fact that Chicago registered some decline. The large growth outside the central city took place in well established suburban areas such as DesPlaines and Waukegan, as well as built-from-scratch communities like Bolingbrook, which moved from unincorporated farmland in 1969 to a town of 7,600 in 1970.

Numerically, suburban Cook County took the lion's share of SMSA growth, adding over one-half million residents- a 35 percent increase. Although much smaller numerically, DuPage with a 56.7 percent increase surpassed Suburban Cook County's rate of growth, while Lake, McHenry, and Will counties also had high rates of addition. (see table 7).

Table 7  
Comparison of Population Changes  
for the United States, Illinois and The  
Chicago SMSA by County - 1960 to 1970  
(In thousands)

	<u>1/</u> 1960		<u>2/</u> 1970		Change from 1960 to 1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	179,323	-	203,185	-	23,862	13.3%
Illinois	10,081	-	11,114	-	1,033	10.2
Chicago SMSA	6,221	100.0%	6,979	100.0%	758	12.2
Cook County	5,130	82.5	5,492	78.7	362	7.1
Chicago	3,550	57.1	3,367	48.2	183	- 5.2
Suburban Cook	1,580	25.4	2,125	30.5	545	34.5
DuPage	314	5.0	492	7.0	178	56.7
Kane	208	3.3	251	3.6	43	20.7
Lake	294	4.7	383	5.5	89	30.3
McHenry	84	1.4	112	1.6	28	33.3
Will	191	3.1	249	3.6	58	30.4

1/ Source: 1960 U.S. Census.

2/ Source: 1970 U.S. Census.





The 1970 Census recorded 1,306,400 Non-whites in the SMSA, nearly 400,000 more than in 1960. Most of the increase took place in Chicago. The small growth of the non-whites population outside the city of Chicago over the last ten years (+45,955) has mainly taken place in communities where non-whites resided in 1960 (See table 8). Maywood, Harvey, Markham, Joliet and Evanston registered the largest increases, and together accounted for nearly 70 percent of non-whites suburban growth. Little or no increase in the minority population took place in the northwest and west suburban areas where the greatest growth in job opportunities occurred.

While the growth and movement of Blacks in suburban areas has been slight, the movement within Chicago has been considerable. Here, increases in the minority population in such outer-city neighborhoods as Austin and Roseland has been offset by population declines in the inner-city neighborhoods of Woodlawn, Oakland, Fuller Park, and Douglas.

Table 8  
Place of Residence of Non-whites in the Chicago SMSA  
Population from 1960 to 1970  
(In thousands)

	Total		Change	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
Total - SMSA	920.0	1,306.4	386.4	42.0%
Cook	888.9	1,251.5	362.6	40.8
Suburban Cook	51.2	92.3	41.1	80.2
Chicago	837.7	1,159.2	321.5	38.4
DuPage	1.3	4.0	2.8	218.6
Kane	4.9	10.0	5.0	102.5
Lake	12.7	22.6	9.9	77.7
McHenry	0.1	0.3	0.2	191.4
Will	12.2	18.0	5.9	48.3

Source: U.S. Census, 1970

Although 1970 Census data on the Black population in the Chicago SMSA has been available for some time, data on other nonwhite groups has only recently become available and are summarized in the table on the following page.



Census data on the Spanish-speaking population is scheduled to be released later in the year. In the meantime, estimates of the population have ranged from 230,000 to as high as 800,000. A Federal estimate prepared in 1969 placed the total at around 340,000. Most estimates range between 300,000 and 550,000 and indicate 200,000 to 300,000 persons of Mexican stock, 100,000 to 150,000 Puerto Ricans, and 50,000 Cubans and other Latin Americans. Some sources believe the 1970 Census is likely to show some undercount. Among the reasons for this belief is an estimated 50,000 Mexicans illegally in the city, illegal subdivision of apartments, fear of government, and the language barrier.

In addition to population data on Blacks, the Census provided information on the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Indian population. (see Table 9). An analysis of Chicago community areas completed by the Chicago Regional Hospital Study reveals residents of 80,000 Mexican-Americans and 76,000 Puerto Ricans. Other sources estimate the total number of Spanish speaking residents between 450,000 and 500,000.

Table 9  
Distribution of Non-White Population

CHICAGO SMSA  
(Per 1970 U. S. Census)

Item	Non-White Total	County					
		Cook	DuPage	Kane	Lake	McHenry	Will
Total	1,306,377	1,251,473	4,011	9,971	22,555	338	18,029
Negro	1,230,919	1,183,475	1,652	8,845	19,881	38	17,028
Japanese	15,292	13,921	591	130	452	88	110
Chinese	12,653	11,602	556	120	256	53	66
Filipino	11,823	10,864	265	76	540	7	7
Indian	8,996	7,693	224	188	560	63	268
Other	26,694	23,918	723	612	866	89	486

Persons of working age, 16 and over, remained stable at 69.0 percent of the SMSA population over the ten-year period. However, the number in various age groupings changed drastically. A considerably higher proportion of young workers 19 through 24 appeared, in 1970 than 10 years earlier--20.8 percent in 1970 compared to 15.9 percent in 1960.

Persons in the 25-44 group declined slightly and the number of older persons remained constant. For planning purposes, the most significant changes took place in the non-white age categories. Close to one-fourth of non-whites were in the 16-24 group compared to about



19 percent in the 1960 census. The total number of non-whites in the 16-24 age grouping increased by 86 percent, compared to a 40 percent expansion for whites (see Table 10).

Table 10  
Number of Persons in Age Groupings from 16 Years  
and Older, by Race for 1960 and 1970  
(In thousands)

Age and Race	Number		Percent Distribution	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Total - All Races	4,294.3	4,823.9	100.0%	100.0%
16-19	323.9	478.4	7.5	9.9
20-24	360.4	523.6	8.4	10.9
25-44	1,720.3	1,726.9	40.1	35.8
45-64	1,354.6	1,478.4	31.5	30.6
65 & over	535.0	616.6	12.5	12.8
Total - Whites	3,720.5	4,015.6	100.0	100.0
16-19	279.4	380.2	7.5	9.5
20-24	297.5	421.5	8.0	10.5
25-44	1,449.5	1,387.1	39.0	34.5
45-64	1,202.6	1,279.1	32.3	31.9
65 & over	491.5	547.7	13.2	13.6
Total - Non-white	573.8	808.3	100.0	100.0
16-19	44.5	98.2	7.8	12.2
20-24	63.0	102.1	11.0	12.6
25-44	270.8	339.9	47.2	42.0
45-64	152.0	199.2	26.5	24.6
65 & over	43.5	68.9	7.5	8.6

Source: U.S. Census, 1960 and 1970.

#### D. Trends in Immigration and Out-Migration

Net immigration into the Chicago SMSA has almost ceased. The 557,800 population increase since 1960 was primarily due to natural increases -births over deaths- rather than to inward movement from other areas. The over-all population increase was composed of a seven percent increase in white residents and a 42 percent growth in non-white persons. The 386,000 increase for the latter group, although partially due to immigration of an estimated 100,000 persons, was primarily attributable to a higher birth rate.





Several trends occurring in the 1960 decade appear likely to continue and should have even greater influence in the 1970's. First, a lower rate of minority population increase is probable if immigration continues to decline and if minority birth rates continue to fall. Secondly, the over-all SMSA population, and particularly the white total, is likely to stabilize or increase only slightly in the face of a slowly declining white birth rate.

### III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

#### A. Trends in Employment

Between 1970 and 1971 average nonagricultural wage and salaried employment underwent a slight decline (see Table 1). The loss was concentrated in manufacturing, which experienced a drop of nearly 48,000 workers largely centered in durable goods. Hardest hit were electrical and non-electrical machinery with drops of 12,600 and 10,700 respectively. Demand for goods in these fields fell sharply as purchases of televisions, radios, appliances tapered off. Nonmanufacturing industries added 18,900 workers over the 12-month period ending 1971--a rise well under the average for this segment. Most productive in this sector was services which rose by 10,600 from 1970 to 1971, continuing the trend of some 20 years.

Table 12 entitled "Nonfarm Annual Average Employment by Industry 1960, 1970, 1971," shows in detail the size and changes in Chicago's industrial structure. Most significantly, the downtrend in manufacturing employment in recent years reflects the general downturn in the economy. Over the past two years losses occurred in both the durable and the nondurable sectors, declining by close to six and four percent respectively. With the exception of transportation equipment a 3,500 upsurge, all major manufacturing industries finished 1971 with lower employment than in the preceding year.

Looking at the longer span, 1960 to 1971, both durables and non-durables advanced. Durable employment increases were greatest in professional and scientific equipment and in transportation. Non-electrical machinery showed a 6,600 rise over the past 11 years after deducting a loss of 10,700 in the past year. Gains in non-durables were 15,500 over the 11-year span and were instrumental in preventing manufacturing from tumbling to a lower level. The largest hikes were registered in rubber and plastics with a 12,100 employment gain. Next was chemicals with a 25.5 percent increase followed by paper, up 17.8 percent and printing with 12.8 percent.

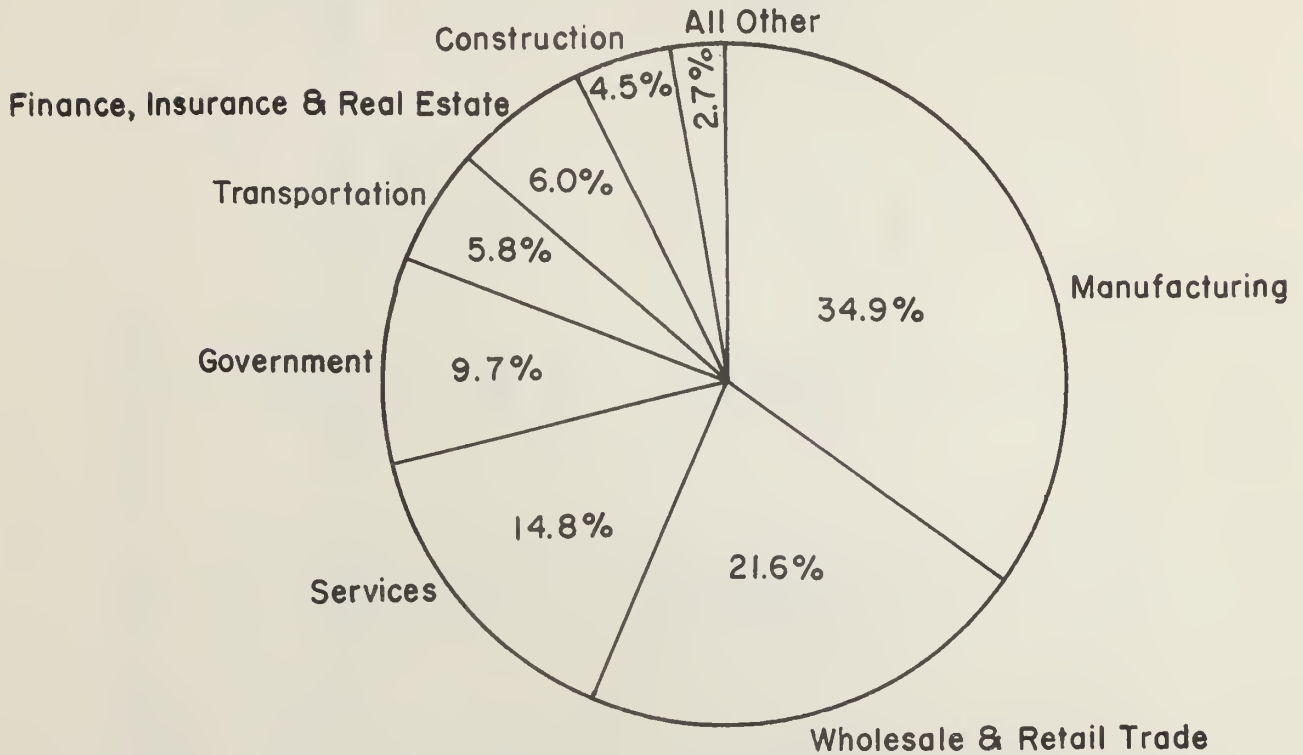
Despite optimistic reports of increased housing starts, construction employment continued to lag behind last year's level, and declined from 118,500 in 1970 to 115,700 in 1971--down 1,800 workers. The 1970-1971 drop was the largest yearly decline since 1952 when the current series was started. Over the period 1960 to 1971, the industry rose by 5,200 persons.



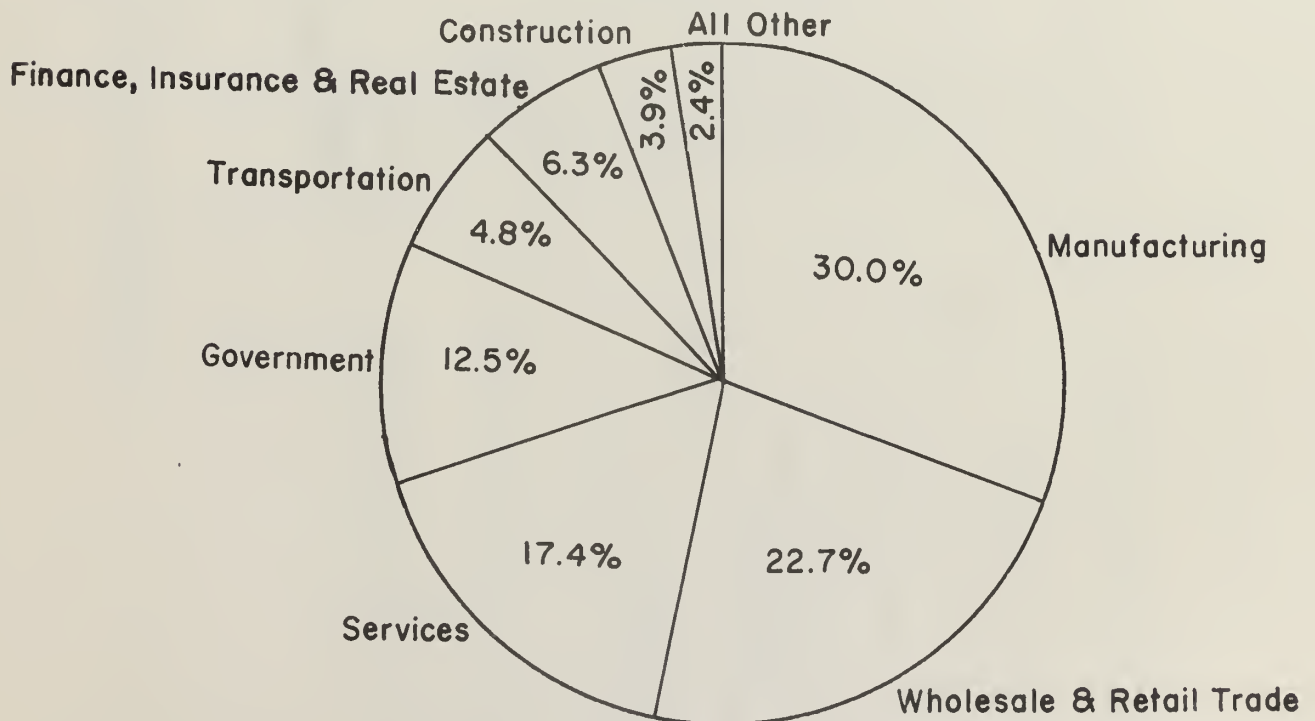


# DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY CHICAGO METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA\* ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1960 & 1971

## YEAR OF 1960



## YEAR OF 1971



\*Includes Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties in Illinois.  
Source: Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.



Table 11  
Comparison of Changes in the Civilian Work Force and  
Its Components for the Chicago SMSA - 1960, 1970 and 1971  
(In thousands)

	Annual Averages			Changes from 1960 to 1971		Changes from 1970 to 1971	
	1960	1970	1971 <sup>1/</sup>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	2,837.2	3,333.5	3,311.7	+ 474.5	+ 16.7%	- 21.8	- 0.7%
Unemployment	105.0	119.6	139.4	+ 34.4	+ 32.8	+ 19.8	+ 16.6
Percent of Civilian Work Force	3.7	3.6	4.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Employment	2,731.0	3,202.6	3,172.3	+ 441.3	+ 16.2	- 30.3	- 0.9
Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	2,471.2	2,981.3	2,952.6	+ 481.4	+ 19.5	- 28.7	- 1.0
Manufacturing	862.9	934.7	887.1	+ 24.2	+ 2.8	- 47.6	- 5.1
Durable Goods	547.2	590.2	555.6	+ 8.4	+ 1.5	- 34.6	- 5.9
Nondurable Goods	315.7	344.5	331.5	+ 15.8	+ 5.0	- 13.0	- 3.8
Nonmanufacturing	1,608.3	2,046.6	2,065.5	+ 457.2	+ 28.4	+ 18.9	+ 0.9
All Other Nonagricultural	244.5	211.7	210.0	- 34.5	- 14.1	- 1.7	- 0.8
Agricultural Workers	15.3	9.6	9.7	- 5.6	- 36.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Labor-Management Disputants	1.2	11.3	1.6	+ 0.4	xxx	- 9.7	xxx

1/ To obtain the annual averages for 1971, data for the last two months of the year were projected on the basis of past trends.



Table 12  
Nonfarm Annual Average Employment by Industry  
for the Chicago SMSA - 1960, 1970 and 1971

Industry Division	1960	1970	1/ 1971	Change 1960-71		In thousand	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,471.2	2,981.3	2,956.5	+ 485.3	+ 19.6%	- 24.8	- 0.8%
Goods Producing Industries	980.6	1,057.8	1,007.2	+ 26.6	+ 2.7	- 50.6	- 4.8
Mining	6.2	4.6	4.3	- 1.9	- 30.6	- 0.3	- 6.5
Contract construction	111.5	118.5	116.7	+ 5.2	+ 4.7	- 1.8	- 1.5
Manufacturing	862.9	934.7	886.2	+ 23.3	+ 2.7	- 48.5	- 5.2
Durable goods	547.2	590.2	555.0	+ 7.8	+ 1.4	- 35.2	- 6.0
Furniture & fixtures	22.7	21.6	20.7	- 2.0	- 8.8	- 0.9	- 4.2
Stone, clay & glass products	19.2	19.7	19.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.4	- 2.0
Primary metal industry	65.3	68.3	64.3	- 1.0	- 1.5	- 4.0	- 5.9
Fabricated metal products	98.5	107.2	102.2	+ 3.7	+ 3.8	- 5.0	- 4.7
Non-electrical machinery	106.1	123.4	112.7	+ 6.6	+ 6.2	- 10.7	- 8.7
Electrical machinery	143.6	151.6	139.0	- 4.6	- 3.2	- 12.6	- 8.3
Transportation equipment	26.2	28.4	29.4	+ 3.2	+ 12.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.5
Prof. & scientific equipment	29.0	34.4	32.6	+ 3.6	+ 12.4	- 1.8	- 5.2
Other durable goods	36.6	35.6	34.8	- 1.8	- 4.9	- 0.8	- 2.2
Nondurable goods	315.7	344.5	331.2	+ 15.5	+ 4.9	- 13.3	- 3.9
Food & kindred products	90.3	88.0	85.0	- 5.3	- 5.9	- 3.0	- 3.4
Apparel & allied products	32.6	22.8	21.3	- 11.3	- 34.7	- 1.5	- 6.6
Paper & allied products	26.4	32.6	31.1	+ 4.7	+ 17.8	- 1.5	- 4.6
Printing & publishing	84.6	97.0	95.4	+ 10.8	+ 12.8	- 1.6	- 1.6
Chemicals & allied products	38.4	52.5	48.2	+ 9.8	+ 25.5	- 4.3	- 8.2
Rubber & misc. plastics	20.3	32.6	32.4	+ 12.1	+ 59.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Other nondurables	23.1	19.0	17.8	- 5.3	- 22.9	- 1.2	- 6.3
Service Producing Industries	1,490.6	1,923.5	1,949.3	+ 458.7	+ 30.8	+ 25.8	+ 1.3
Transportation	143.1	139.4	141.7	- 1.4	- 1.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.6
Communications & utilities	59.5	65.6	65.9	+ 6.4	+ 10.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Wholesale trade	174.8	223.9	224.3	+ 49.5	+ 28.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Retail trade	358.9	446.9	446.1	+ 37.2	+ 24.3	- 0.8	- 0.2
Finance, insur., & real estate	149.4	183.0	186.4	+ 37.0	+ 24.8	+ 3.4	+ 1.9
Service & miscellaneous	365.6	503.7	514.3	+ 148.7	+ 40.7	+ 10.6	+ 2.1
Government	239.3	361.0	370.6	+ 131.3	+ 54.9	+ 9.6	+ 2.7

1/ To obtain 1971 annual averages, data for the month of December was projected on the basis of past trends.



The service-producing industries continued to exhibit increases but at a slower pace due to adverse economic influences. Employment rose by 25,000 over the 12-month span from 1970; however, the average annual gain of nearly 42,000 from 1960 to 1971 illustrates how much the current picture has tapered off from previous levels.

Long term non-factory gains continue in government, transportation, finance-insurance-real estate and communication and utilities. Although the 1970-1971 period contained increases in all cases, the gains were well below those of previous years.

Particularly depressing is the current trend in wholesale and retail trade. Although Table 13 reveals a slight overall increase, the gain marked the smallest yearly rise since 1960. In the section following, some aspects of wholesale and retail trade are discussed.

#### Wholesale and Retail Trade

Trade, wholesale and retail, has not only made a substantial contribution to the area's

economic prosperity during the 1960-70 decade, but became a major factor in movement of population. From an estimated 543,000 in 1960, annual average employment in trade rose to 683,000 in 1970--an increase of 27.9 percent over the 10 year period.

Moreover, the industry is unique in that a large number of jobs are available on a part-time or seasonal basis, and these are usually filled by persons having a limited attachment to the work force such as students and housewives. The students seek short-term employment during vacation periods, or holiday shopping season, while housewives take part-time jobs when family responsibilities permit. When jobs terminate or are not available, such persons customarily withdraw from the labor force. As a result, this group has only a brief effect on the unemployment rate.

The "move to suburbia" has also produced some market changes in the type and location of establishments which comprise the trade industry. Much of the growth in retail trade has taken place in shopping centers which feature a variety of stores, large single-unit chain stores, and ample free parking. As a consequence, many small, owner-operated stores have been unable to survive competition.

From 1965 to 1970, the closings of establishments employing less than four workers increased approximately 25 percent over the six-year span. At the same time the number of total establishments increased by 15.9 percent in Cook County and 54 percent for the balance of the Metropolitan labor market area.

Women comprised approximately 50 percent of 1971 employment in wholesale and retail trade with the largest concentrations being found in apparel and department stores. Females accounted for 30 percent of employment in wholesale and more than 52 percent in retail establishments.







Projections indicate that the relatively favorable employment picture for trade will continue for some time, primarily because of the prospect of increased sales based on population growth, particularly in outlying areas. Only a further tightening of economic conditions and controls are likely to curtail overall growth in this industry.

#### IV. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

Over one-half of all workers residing in the Chicago SMSA are employed in white-collar work. Of these, approximately 16 percent are in professional and managerial occupations. These figures based on a survey presented in the October 1971, Monthly Labor Review, disclosed that white collar workers in 1970 represented about 54 percent of all workers in the labor area employed in professional and technical, managerial, and clerical and sales. Ten years earlier the proportionate share was slightly under 50 percent. In comparing identical occupations of persons residing in the city of Chicago, close to 49 percent of the work force was in these occupations--in 1970 compared with 46 percent in 1960. However, this apparent increase is misleading, as the number of workers living in the central city declined from 1960; thus an actual decline in workers in these occupations took place over the 10 year period. In the meantime, the suburban work force has grown both numerically and in terms of the proportion qualified for higher skilled jobs.

Even though the overall labor force grew by more than 350,000 persons, much of the increase in white-collar employment was at the expense of blue-collar jobs, as the latter group declined from 40 percent in 1960 to 35.5 percent in 1970.

While the recent economic situation has reduced the demand in many white-collar as well as blue-collar occupations, the long term outlook for most skilled workers remains good. However, based on current supply and demand data, only a few occupations appear to show clear-cut shortage of applicants, mainly licensed practical nurses and stenographers. Even in these categories the signs indicate that recruitment is not quite as difficult as in the past. Other fields with relatively small shortages of qualified workers are typists, TV service and repairman, maintenance mechanic II, and radiologic technician.

A recent survey by the ISES of 40 occupations discloses that despite the ample supply of workers in nearly all of such occupations, a considerable amount of difficulty was encountered in recruiting qualified workers. About one-half of these occupations over the 12 month period had a substantial number of job orders unfilled for more than 30-days because of the inability to find job applicants who met the employers hiring specifications.



Technological, economic, and industrial trends in the Chicago area in recent months indicate a hopeful long-term outlook in the following areas: further development of demand in technical and scientific categories; a continuation of at least reasonable prospects of employment in clerical, machine and service trades and for mechanics and servicemen; and some possible slackening of growth in health occupations due to the possibility that expansion of hospital facilities may have reached a plateau for the time being.

The Study entitled "Survey of Occupational Opportunities for Selected Occupations" prepared for the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as of September 30, 1971 discusses in detail occupational trends in the area (see Supplement).

Table 13  
Percentage Distribution of Occupational Employment by Place of Residence  
Chicago SMSA and the City of Chicago  
1960 and 1970\*

Occupational Group	S M S A		City of Chicago	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Total Employed	2,511.7	2,865.0	1,501.5	1,366.0
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White-Collar	49.6	53.9	46.2	48.9
Professional & Tec.	12.1	15.9	10.1	13.5
Managers, Officials & Prop.	9.1	10.5	6.7	7.2
Clerical Workers	20.5	21.2	22.4	23.2
Sales Workers	7.9	6.3	7.0	4.9
Blue-Collar Workers	40.1	35.5	42.3	39.8
Craftsmen & Foremen	15.4	13.2	14.3	12.8
Operatives	20.3	18.0	22.9	21.5
Nonfarm Laborers	4.4	4.2	5.1	5.5
Service Workers	10.1	10.3	11.5	11.2
Private household	1.4	.8	1.3	.7
Other service	8.7	9.5	10.2	10.5
Farm Workers	.2	.3	-	-

\* Source: 1960 data: U.S. Census, 1970  
1970 data: B.L.S., Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1971 p. 28.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.



## V. RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

### A. Unemployment in the SMSA

Jobless persons in the six-county metropolitan area were estimated at 129,000 in December 1971, a drop of 4,000 over the 30-day period. The decrease in unemployment, while the work force increased slightly, trimmed the jobless rate to 3.9 percent from 4.0 percent in November, although higher than October's 3.7 percent and the December 1970 rate of 3.6 percent.

December's unemployment estimate of 129,000 indicated a less-than-seasonal rise for the month and tended to confirm the movement in recent months toward a closer approach to last year's jobless levels, as shown by the following tables:

Table 14  
COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
CHICAGO SMSA

Month	Number of Unemployed (In thousands)			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1971	Change from 1970-1971	1970	1971	Change from 1970-1971
January	91.0	132.0	41.0	2.8%	4.0%	1.2%
February	95.0	139.0	44.0	2.9	4.2	1.3
March	94.0	140.0	46.0	2.9	4.3	1.4
April	130.0	136.0	6.0	3.9	4.1	0.2
May	140.0	141.0	1.0	4.2	4.3	0.1
June	143.0	149.0	6.0	4.2	4.4	0.2
July	157.0	174.0	17.0	4.6	5.1	0.5
August	117.0	145.0	28.0	3.5	4.3	0.8
September	112.0	132.0	20.0	3.4	4.0	0.6
October	108.0	123.0	15.0	3.2	3.7	0.5
November	127.0	133.0	5.0	3.8	4.0	0.2
December	121.0	129.0*	8.0	3.6	3.9*	0.3
Annual Average	119.6	139.4	19.8	3.6	4.2	0.6

\*Preliminary

The above illustrated trend, however, has not yet had sufficient duration of strength to make apparent any particular improvement when area data are approached on the basis of annual averages. As shown by the following table, the projected 1971 annual unemployment rate for the Chicago area is 4.2 percent, the highest since 1963:





Table 1  
ANNUAL AVERAGE WORK FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
CHICAGO SMSA AND U.S. (In thousands)

YEAR	CHICAGO SMSA			Unemployment Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	
	Civilian Work Force		Number Unemployed		
	TOTAL	INDEX (1960 Base)		Chicago SMSA	U.S.
1961	3,856.8	100.7	146.0	5.1%	6.7%
1962	2,877.9	101.4	123.0	4.2	5.5
1963	2,881.9	101.6	122.0	4.2	5.7
1964	2,923.4	103.0	108.0	3.7	5.2
1965	3,023.8	106.7	90.0	3.0	4.5
1966	3,148.5	111.0	82.0	2.6	3.8
1967	3,228.4	113.8	89.0	2.7	3.8
1968	3,274.3	115.4	87.0	2.7	3.6
1969	3,325.9	117.2	86.1	2.6	3.5
1970	3,333.5	117.5	119.6	3.6	4.9
1971	3,311.1 <sup>a/</sup>	116.7 <sup>a/</sup>	139.4 <sup>a/</sup>	4.2 <sup>a/</sup>	6.0 <sup>b/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Projected 1971

<sup>b/</sup> 11 month average

The Chicago's unemployment situation has been consistently and appreciably more favorable than the nation as a whole. Table 1 compares the latest available unemployment rates in the major industrial areas of the United States:

The year 1972 should produce an easing of Chicago's unemployment situation. Users of steel and other primary metals who stockpiled raw materials prior to August 1971 should be approaching the depletion points in their inventories, and can be looked upon as sources of new orders, possibly for spring delivery. A good deal of momentum from Chicago's substantial commercial and private building spurt, should carry forward, based on recent patterns in building permits. The investment tax credit should also act as a stimulus on construction and capital goods production. Another hopeful sign is a predicted record auto production year, which in view of Chicago's role as a major supplier of automotive components, should be reflected in higher production schedule at many of the area's plants.

All in all, Chicago's economy appears to be in a good position to benefit from a goodly number of favorable business and economic signs. Lessening of local unemployment rates in the first half of 1972 appear to be fairly well assured and no particular deterioration is foreseen for the second half.





Table 10 \*  
COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN U.S. INDUSTRIAL AREAS  
(BASED ON SEPTEMBER 1971 PRELIMINARY DATA)

Area	Unemployment Rate	Classification
CHICAGO	4.0%	C
Cleveland	4.7	C
Philadelphia	5.2	D
New York	5.4	C
Pittsburgh	5.5	C
Boston	5.6	D
Newark	5.6	D
St. Louis	5.8	D
Los Angeles-Long Beach	6.4	D
Detroit	6.9	D

\*Areas with manufacturing employment over 200,000.

With the local area continuing its role as an important transportation hub, early 1973 may be somewhat clouded by upcoming labor-management negotiations in the trucking industry. A tie-up (as in April, May and June 1970) could have a heavy braking influence.

#### B. Unemployment in Selected Areas

As a result of concerted efforts at various state and local levels of government to determine and identify city and suburban sections with high unemployment rates, some \$3.5 million was allocated in mid-September 1971 to help create jobs in several Chicago communities with the most severe unemployment problems.

The allocations for city neighborhoods under the Emergency Employment Act, were as follows:

COMMUNITY AREA		JOBLESS RATE RANGE*	ALLOCATION
No.	Name		
(3)	Uptown	6.8 - 8.1%	\$210,600
(22)	Logan Square	6.2 - 6.6	93,900
(24)	West Town	6.3 - 8.2	138,600
(25)	Austin	8.2 - 11.4	188,100
(26)	West Garfield	11.3 - 12.2	246,800
(27)	East Garfield	11.3 - 12.2	265,500



(CONTINUING)			
COMMUNITY AREA		JOBLESS RATE RANGE*	ALLOCATION
<u>No.</u>	Name		
(28)	Near West Side	7.3 - 8.4	\$148,100
(29)	North Lawndale	9.0 - 11.7	319,300
(30)	South Lawndale	9.0 - 11.7	208,100
(31)	Lower West Side	7.5 - 9.2	98,300
(36)	Oakland	6.8 - 9.1	29,800
(38)	Grand Boulevard	6.8 - 9.1	126,000
(39)	Kenwood	6.8 - 9.1	46,700
(40)	Washington Park	7.8 - 9.8	106,500
(42)	Woodlawn	7.8 - 9.8	126,000
(43)	South Shore	6.6 - 9.5	59,600
(44)	Chatham	9.7 - 13.9	195,300
(46)	South Chicago	6.4 - 8.9	58,300
(49)	Roseland	6.1 - 8.1	60,600
(51)	South Deering	6.4 - 8.9	25,800
(52)	East Side	6.4 - 8.9	38,900
(53)	West Pullman	6.1 - 8.1	45,200
(54)	Riverdale-Altgeld	12.1 - 14.4	92,300
(67)	West Englewood	6.4 - 9.1	79,600
(68)	Englewood	8.9 - 12.1	288,800
(69)	Greater Grand Crossing	9.7 - 13.9	207,000

\*Estimated in May, June, and July 1971.

Elsewhere in Cook County, Chicago Heights received \$60,200; Maywood \$51,300; and Harvey \$50,200. Joliet, in Will County, received \$240,200.

These funds, to be administered by the respective city government, is being used for jobs in such areas as education, health, law enforcement, and pollution control.

## VI.. UNIVERSE OF NEED FOR MANPCWER SERVICES

### A. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISADVANTAGED

The rise in unemployment from 1970 to 1971 intensified the job hunting difficulties for members of minority groups, older workers, veterans, high school drop-outs, persons with prison records, and other disadvantaged persons. As a consequence, the number of disadvantaged persons who will require employment assistance in the coming year will rise to 375,000. The following sections highlight some of the most important characteristics and considerations with emphasis on significant changes in the past few years and developments during 1971.



Table 17

PLAN OF SERVICE MANPOWER DATA SUMMARY

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

Fiscal Year 1973

Calendar Year 1971

	Number of Individuals (In Thousands)		
	Chicago SMSA	Cook County	DuPage County
1. Total Civilian Population (as of 1971 Census) <sup>1/</sup>	7,054.7	5,523.7	509.7
a. Age Distribution:			
16 through 21 years	703.3	536.9	48.4
22 through 44 years	2,057.9	1,604.5	156.8
45 years and over	2,115.8	1,726.0	124.9
b. Members of Minority--Total	1,345.0	1,287.7	4.3
16 years and over	831.8	796.4	2.9
2. Total Civilian Work Force			
(12 month average for year 1971)	3,313.3	INA	INA
a. Employed, Total (12 month average) <sup>2/</sup>	3,172.3	INA	INA
(1) Nonfarm wage and salary workers	2,952.6	INA	INA
b. Unemployed (12 month average)	139.4	INA	INA
(1) Unemployment Rate	4.2	INA	INA
3. Universe of Need for Manpower Service for Fiscal Year Ending 1973 (Number of different individuals in year)	1,076.9	911.9	45.8
a. Poor	459.4	322.9	21.0
(1) Disadvantaged	380.8	327.5	15.8
(2) Other Poor	78.6	61.4	5.2
b. Non-Poor	617.5	523.0	24.8
(1) Near-Poverty	246.0	207.7	11.2
(2) All Other Nonpoor	371.5	315.3	13.6
4. Unemployed & Underutilized Disadvantaged: by Category (Fiscal 1973) (12 month average)	330.8	327.5	15.8
a. Unemployed	25.1	21.2	1.2
b. Underutilized	355.7	306.3	14.6
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	22.0	13.5	1.2
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	246.9	205.4	12.8
(3) Individuals not in labor force but who should be	36.8	82.4	0.6
5. Welfare Recipients <sup>3/</sup>	62.2	60.3	0.2
6. Estimated School Dropouts (Forecast Period)	23.5	13.3	1.0
7. Estimated Number of Veterans Needing Manpower Services (Forecast Period)	97.3	77.0	7.0
8. Estimated Number of Minorities Needing Manpower Services (Forecast Period)	341.0	303.1	0.6

1/ Based on the 1970 Census.

2/ Includes labor-management disputants.

3/ Includes estimated number of ADC recipients referable to the WIN Program, and General Assistance recipients considered to be employable and available for work.





Minority Group  
-- Blacks

In regard to race, Blacks constitute the largest minority group in the Chicago area. This group grew by 38 percent from 1960 to 1970, to reach a six county total of 1,230,919 as of the 1970 Census. Nearly 90 percent of this total reside in Chicago, mostly in inner city areas. In recent years, they have been the recipients of a wide range of services and assistance and recent data indicate significant increases in the number and proportion who have attained moderate or upper income levels, higher educational attainment, and improved vocational skills. Despite this improvement, the bulk of the group still live in more heavily crowded neighborhoods than whites, although there is some evidence of movement toward the suburban sections of Cook County and, to a much lesser extent, the other counties in the SMSA.

The movement toward the edge of the city and into the suburbs, of course, has had several important labor market implications for the Blacks. With the outward flow of manufacturing and other industry away from the central part of Chicago, transportation problems have raised a substantial barrier to employment of Blacks and other minorities of the inner city. Travel time and costs plus other inconveniences have proved vexing particularly with respect to low paying jobs. The outward movement of Blacks should tend to bring increased numbers of urban jobseekers closer to suburban job openings and thus mutually benefit both worker and employer.

Census data released thus far on the 1970 decennial count has not included any information on Chicago's Spanish-speaking population. Estimates have been made by a variety of sources and have differed widely. However, most estimates set the total at from 350,000 to 500,000, including 200,000 to 300,000 persons of Mexican stock, 100,000 to 150,000 Puerto Ricans, and 50,000 Cubans and other Latin-Americans. Employment of the group is hampered by language difficulties, lack of citizenship or work permits, and generally low levels of education and work skills. (See September 1971 issue of the Chicago Area Manpower Review for further discussion of the Spanish-speaking in the Chicago area).

The heaviest concentrations of the Spanish-surname are to be found on the near northwest, the near south and southwest, and far south sides. More specifically these would include the South Chicago, Humboldt Park, Lake View, Uptown, Back of the Yards, and Pilsen areas.

The initial group were the Mexicans who came in sizeable numbers during World War I and settled in South Chicago and the near west side and found work in the steel mills, the railroads, and the stockyards. The second large wave of Latin-Americans came after World War II and were largely Puerto Ricans attracted by reports of plentiful opportunities with good wages.

The 1971 layoffs in steel, the phasing out of the stockyards, and the long range downtrend in railroad employment has put a heavy crimp in the number employed.



The American Indian population in the Chicago Area underwent a tremendous surge during the 1960's as it rose from 1,759 in 1960 to 7,793 in 1970, a rise of 337 percent over the 10 year span. Estimates made prior to the 1970 Census were around the 10,000 to 12,000 level but the high mobility of this group has meant wide month to month fluctuations. This mobility and a reluctance to be counted may have resulted in a substantial undercount. Most of the Indian group are heavily concentrated in the uptown area which showed a 1970 total of 136,435 - 123,475 whites, 3,420 Blacks, and 9,540 of other races. A high percentage of the other races are undoubtedly of American Indian stock.

Also centered in the Uptown area is a very substantial number of southern whites. As with the Indians, they have shown a great degree of mobility into and out of the area. It has been noted that many undergo a period of adjustment characterized by several trips back to their point of origin before settling down in the Chicago area.

#### Welfare Recipients

Several changes in the welfare picture could have significant influences on manpower planning in the coming year. The 1971 amendments

to the Social Security Act that require registration for jobs or training by specified welfare recipients (the federal government is to assume 90 percent of the cost of day-care services for children of mothers who enroll in training or enter jobs) will prove of great aid to the employment of mothers who have been hampered from accepting jobs due to family responsibilities.

As of June 1971, more than 650,000 persons in the SMSA received some type of public assistance, approximately 75 percent being in the Aid to Dependent Children Program. The other assistance program from which potential employables can be drawn is the General Assistance Program accounting for 10 percent of recipients. The other three programs, Disability Assistance, Blind Assistance, and Old Age Assistance combined account for just over 15 percent. Persons in the latter three categories are normally referred to and serviced by the Illinois Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Aid to Dependent Children -- As of June 1971 the combined basic and the unemployed sector, of the ADC program included 100,000 adults. This included nearly 10,000 adults in the ADC-unemployed sector, who are in greatest need of immediate Employment Service assistance. While 2,500 of these are receiving job training, the majority have sought employment without training. Because this category of public aid is extremely sensitive to the economic climate, a lower SMSA unemployment rate in fiscal year 1973 could be greatly helpful in trimming the number on the rolls.

Within the ADC-Basis program, in Cook County approximately 7,500 or 9.3 percent of the adults held full or part-time employment during fiscal year 1971. This group might benefit most by placement in either full-time employment or by upgrading their positions. Where child care is a barrier to full-time employment, day-care assistance may be the answer. Manpower assistance will be vital to the graduates of training programs, particularly the 2,800 ADC-Basis adults currently enrolled in the Work Incentive Program.



While approximately 15 percent of ADC-Basic adults hold jobs or are in training positions, the majority do not. The presence of small children in many ADC-basic families and the current lack of day care facilities accounts for a large part of this situation. A recent state-wide survey of the ADC-basic program revealed that two-thirds of the families had at least one child under six years old. Families with only one adult present--by far the majority--face a difficult task in attempting to care for small children and work at the same time. A broad program of child care services for welfare recipients seeking work or training could well increase employment chances and success of ADC adults.

General Assistance -- In addition to the ADC program, a significant number of General Assistance recipients seek employment assistance. Loss of employment was the main cause for 29 percent of the 46,500 new recipients in Cook County during the first ten months of fiscal year 1971. The importance of employment opportunities to the General assistance program is emphasized by the fact that 40 percent of the 14,800 persons leaving General Assistance during this time, did so because they had found employment.

While the number of General Assistance grant cases has been increasing for the last four years, the presence of employable persons in the caseload took a significant leap beginning with the current economic slowdown: From 38 to 39 percent of Cook County cases had job ready applicants in fiscal years 1968 through 1970, while 46 percent of the cases had job ready applicants during the first 10 months of fiscal year 1971. In brief, the need for manpower services, always present for a sizeable majority of General Assistance cases, is most critical during periods of economic slowdowns.

#### VETERANS

Vietnam era veterans (those in service at any time after August 4, 1964) found rough going in their search for work in 1971. The problem lay partly with general economic conditions which prevented many employers from enlarging their payrolls, however promising the applicant. But the high unemployment rate among Vietnam veterans is also due in considerable degree to insufficient education and or experience among young veterans. Many of these veterans entered service prior to or immediately after graduation from high school, represent the bulk of the unemployed veteran group and did not have the opportunity to gain job experience or complete some type of training -- whether on-the-job, attendance at a vocational school or credits toward a degree. Occupations in which openings currently exist (electronics, accounting, automotive, TV repair, and medical-related fields) are not likely to be filled by the returning veteran except for the few who gained civilian related skills while in the service.





Employment Service records indicate that nearly 11,000 Chicago area Vietnam veterans were looking for employment in December of 1971. If their situation follows the national pattern, approximately one in four has been seeking work for 15 weeks or more and the 20-24 year old veteran has had a much more difficult time finding employment than veterans 25-29. In each age category unemployment rates are higher for veterans than for non-veterans.

While unemployment is a serious problem among young veterans, placement in jobs that do not offer advancement opportunities is only a temporary solution. Training--both institutional and on-the-job--and jobs with a chance for growth are needed for veterans who do not choose to obtain a college education. To make training more attractive, monthly G. I. allowances formerly granted only to veterans in college, are now available for many types of training programs. Direct job development through NAB, Jobs for Vets, and E.S. will continue to stress assistance to veterans seeking jobs.

In addition to Vietnam area veterans, a large number of veterans who served during the Korean War or World War II also need manpower assistance. However, the latter two groups primarily seek job placement rather than counseling or training.

#### OLDER JOB SEEKERS

The expansion of the older population and the difficulties these persons face in seeking full or part-time employment

has been received with greater concern in the past few years. The Census points out that over 2,000,000 persons 45 and over reside in the SMSA, fully 30 percent of the SMSA population.

Difficulty in finding employment is by no means reserved for the upper and of the 45-65 age group--a longer unemployment stint and often a large salary cut are faced by the range of older persons seeking employment in their skill or occupation.

The pool of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also new entrants and reentrants to the labor market. The housewife who finds little to do around the house after the children have grown may be seeking her first part-time job in many years while the recently retired craftsman may desire a chance to keep this occupational skills intact or to augment his pension. The trend of firms or unions to promote early retirement privileges can also increase the supply of older persons seeking employment.

Special counseling and training for older workers, as well as a greater development of part-time job openings are necessary facets of the manpower assistance needed by this group.





PRISON & JAIL  
RELEASES

The employment plight of persons emerging from correctional institutions has been of increasing concern in the past several

years. Adequate preparation for work is now recognized as important and greater attention is given to training within the institutional setting and the need for employment experience and job placement before and at the time of release.

Recognizing the diversity of this group of disadvantaged job seekers and the need for specialized manpower assistance, data will soon become available through ESARS to include eight additional categories:

1. Former offenders-- no present restraints
2. Adults on parole or juveniles on after-care
3. Adults or juveniles on probation
4. Job applicants with record they do not wish to disclose
5. Adults or juveniles in State institution-- nearing release time
6. Adults or juveniles in county/city institution
7. Adults or juveniles in federal institutions
8. Adults or juvenile released from court situation

The approximately 1,700 men and women who return to the Chicago area from Illinois penitentiaries each year are usually in need of immediate job or training placement. Because only one out of four releasees have finished high school and because a large percentage must seek unskilled or semi-skilled positions, placement is often hindered.

HIGH SCHOOL  
DROP OUTS

Nearly 28,000 students dropped out of public high schools in the Chicago SMSA before graduation during the 1969-1970

school year. A recent report by the Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction reveals that the drop-out rate ranged from a high of 9 per 100 in Cook County to a low of 3.4 per 100 in DuPage County. In Chicago proper the rate was 10.2 per 100 while suburban Cook County registered 4.8 per 100 (See Table 18).

All high school drop-outs do not immediately enter the labor market. Some join the armed forces, others are needed at home, while others simply choose not to seek work, (see Table 19). But a large number will seek civilian employment at the time they leave school and others will seek it some time in the future. For many however, their prospects will be limited to low paying or part-time positions with reduced chances for skill development or advancement.



Table 18  
Public High School Drop-Out Rate-Chicago SMSA  
1969 - 1970 School Year

Area	Total Enrollment	Drop-outs	Drop-outs per 100 Students
SMSA	352,000	27,799	7.9
Cook	254,527	22,847	9.0
DuPage	33,872	1,198	3.5
Kane	16,969	983	5.8
Lake	25,535	1,482	5.8
McHenry	7,035	360	5.1
Will	14,062	929	6.6

Source: Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Table 19  
Reasons for Students Leaving Chicago High Schools  
Before Graduation, 1969-70 School Year

Reason	Males (8,765)	Females (5,782)
Left school, whereabouts unknown	2.3%	3.8%
Entered verified employment	12.4	9.9
Needed at home	.4	3.0
Entered Armed Forces	5.2	0.3
Marriage	.2	6.2
Lack of interest	68.8	69.3
Inability to adjust	10.7	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Chicago Board of Education, High School Drop-out Report, 1960-1970.

The difficulties faced by the dropout are accentuated by the fact that high schools with the highest drop-out rates are usually in inner city areas where jobs are already scarce and unemployment high.



In addition, competition for low skill and part-time jobs- which drop-outs ordinarily seek- is likely to intensify in coming years as more women and older persons enter the labor market.

Although the foregoing paints a somewhat gloomy picture, two factors of importance to the teenager jobseeker are taking place. First, the vast growth in the teenager population during the sixties should taper off to a mild increase during the 1970's and second, each year more students - particularly students from minority groups - are completing high school and going on to college. The first of these factors would indicate that the number of teenagers prematurely entering the labor force will diminish in absolute numbers and thus constitute a lesser problem in future years. The second point suggests that more and more young persons from minority backgrounds will, by virtue of increased educational levels, improve their chances to reach better paying positions.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN DISADVANTAGED IN THE UNIVERSE OF NEED

The soft state of the current local labor market has resulted in both larger unemployment rolls and longer spells of joblessness. Slackening demand for experienced workers has been felt over the past year in almost every occupation and industry. The 618,000 estimate of non-disadvantaged persons in the SMSA who will need employability assistance fall into the following categories:

Persons in non-poverty condition - Total	<u>246,000</u>
Individuals unemployed	84,000
Persons working part-time not by choice	10,000
Persons working part-time with income at or near poverty level	109,000
Persons not in labor force but who should be	43,000
All other non-poor - Total	<u>372,000</u>
Underutilized individuals	74,000
Individuals unemployed	298,000

The largest portion of the non-disadvantaged are skilled and semi-skilled workers recently separated from a job. Although numerically a large part of the jobless total, this group usually finds employment faster than the disadvantaged jobseeker. The non-disadvantaged job hunter often has greater options than the disadvantaged to travel farther to work, to accept a lower salary, or to take a job in a new industry. More frequently, the ISES





can offer them a wide selection of job openings and speed in referral and placement rather than counseling or training assistance.

A second large group within the non-disadvantaged category are new entrants to the labor market--particularly college and high school graduates and summer job seekers. These job applicants faced an extremely difficult situation during the last year. Although a firmer labor market would ease the situation for many in coming entrants, a sizeable number will face stiff competition for job openings. This competition will prevail not only for summer jobs but also in the occupational areas of education and engineering. Recent graduates are likely to find employers in every industry far more selective than in years past.

A wide diversity exists in the type of manpower assistance needed by new entrants. Many recent high school graduates can benefit from an understanding of the availability of vocational training or apprenticeship programs and others are best suited for placement in jobs which offer potential for skill development and advancement. Graduates of college and of training programs primarily need job placement assistance, although specialized attention must be directed to trained applicants seeking work in surplus areas like teaching.

A third non-disadvantaged group needing manpower assistance are those near-poor unemployed and underemployed persons whose income is near, but not below- the poverty line. Primarily low-skilled, these persons have many characteristics in common with disadvantaged job seekers. Whether unemployed or underemployed, near poverty job seekers usually lack the mobility necessary for fast placement: first, such applicants are hesitant to accept jobs that require considerable traveling- especially when public transportation is not available, and secondly, these applicants usually lack salary flexibility because the customary low wage level for their occupation precludes them taking a wage cut to obtain a job whereas the white collar or professional worker can trim his salary requirement without any drastic inroads on his basis requirements.

Many of the near-poverty job seekers could benefit from training, but most seek job placement consistent with their skill level and transportation situation.

#### C. BARRIERS TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED

The most common employment barriers among the disadvantaged continue to be 1) low levels of educational attainment, occupational skills, work experience, or motivation; 2) residence in areas that include many other disadvantaged job seekers and a small number of lesser skilled job openings; and 3) presence of family and child-care responsibilities.



Quite limited travel ability and distance from job openings combine to hamper the job search of disadvantaged applicants who can fill job openings and are ready to work. The proximity of disadvantaged person within the inner city areas seeking similar jobs only heightens these difficulties.

The pattern of barriers hampering employment for the disadvantaged shows little likelihood of changing in the coming year. Moreover, the concentration of lower economic and minority groups within the inner city coupled with the expansion of unskilled and semi-skilled manufacturing positions in suburban areas are likely to continue. While the need of suburban employers for lesser-skilled workers can be readily met by the available supply of inner city residents, the time and cost involved in "counter-commuting" to suburban locations will continue to hamper such recruitment.

Additional factors that hinder the job search and job retention of the disadvantaged include: employment discrimination toward older workers, minority groups members, and prison releases; language barriers- particularly in the case of the spanish speaking;; and the relative high incidence of illness.



## VII. SUPPLEMENT (See Section IV)

### SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

September 1971

#### I. Background Information

##### A. Area Coverage and Description

- (1) The area covered by this report is comprised of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Will, and McHenry counties in Illinois.
- (2) This six county area, located in northeastern Illinois, contains a highly diversified economy which in 1970 showed an average monthly employment of slightly under 900,000 in manufacturing and almost 2.1 million employed in non-manufacturing industries.

The manufacturing sector is dominated by the durable goods industries which comprise over 60 percent of factory employment. The leading industry continued to be electrical machinery. The next largest are non-electrical machinery and fabricated metal products.

Employment in the non-durable goods field is led by the printing and publishing, food and kindred products, and chemicals and allied products industries.

In the non-manufacturing sector, the services and retail trade industries together comprise nearly 50 percent of nonfactory employment with government (18.3 percent) ranking third.

##### B. Summary of Recent Employment and Unemployment Trends

- (1) The 12-month interval between August 1970 and August 1971 encompassed a period of relatively high unemployment. The seasonal jobless peak, reached in July 1971, was 174,000--the highest for the month in 13 years. The level, however, subsided to 145,000 in August, as students and housewives left the labor market because of the dearth of summer job opportunities and the approach of the fall school term. Despite the decline, the August 1971 jobless level was still 28,000 higher than a year earlier, indicative of the continuing sluggishness of the job market under the influence of the economic decline, steel stock-piling, etc. However, it should be noted that the benefits of Chicago's diversification were reflected in an area unemployment rate lower than all other large U.S. industrial areas (based on June 1971 data).





Over the 30-day period ending in mid-August, wage and salary employment held generally steady, as manufacturing eked out a rise of 2,700 (about equally divided between durable and non-durable goods) and non-manufacturing edged downward slightly (after advancing each month since February).

In the last two years, the lack of vigor in manufacturing employment has been quite evident. August 1971 marked the 23rd consecutive month in which the number of factory jobs remained below the corresponding month of the previous year. The current estimate of 881,000 in manufacturing was 5.9 percent below August 1970 and 10.4 percent lower than two years ago.

The non-manufacturing group continued to move ahead despite some depressing influences, amassing an increase of some 25,000 jobs over the last 12 months. Even here, however, some cooling off is indicated by a comparison with the 55,000 advance averaged over the same time span in the preceding five years.

- (2) Factory employment cutbacks over the year in the durable goods segment included electrical machinery (17,000), non-electrical machinery (11,000), fabricated metal products (3,900), and primary metals (2,900).

Among the non-durables, chemicals (mainly explosives) were hardest hit followed by printing and food processing with losses of 5,700, 3,200 and 2,600 respectively. The consistent long term non-factory gainers continue to be government, the service industries, and finance-insurance-real estate. Despite optimistic reports of housing starts and consumer outlay gains, such fields as construction, trade, and transportation continue to lag behind year-ago levels.

## II. Amplification and Analysis of ES Openings - Labor Demand

### A. Description and Analysis of Current Demand Data

- (1) Although the Chicago Area has been spared the full impact of the business slowdown which began in early 1970, repercussions have been felt locally, nonetheless. The long list of shortage occupations which prevailed through the end of 1969 has dwindled sharply since then, and the number of fields with worker surpluses have increased.

Significant occupational needs, as shown in the Chicago area "hard-to-Fill Job Openings" lists for September 1969, 1970 and 1971, has been shrinking. The number of different occupations described as "Shortage Occupations" was 51 in 1969, 14 in 1970, and 10 in 1971. The sharpest decline occurred





in the number of machine trades occupations, followed by professional-technical-managerial, and then bench work fields.

Smaller decreases took place in processing and structural needs, while the need for clerical and sales, service, and miscellaneous occupations stayed the same in 1971 as in 1969.

Estimates of Chicago area total job opportunities for the latest 12-months for which information is available indicated a 50-percent overall decline between May 1970 and May 1971. The greatest decrease in the number of vacancies was in processing occupations, followed by rather substantial drops in machine trades, structural trades, bench work, and miscellaneous occupations (including motor freight and packaging).

Slightly less pronounced were decreases in professional-technical-managerial positions and clerical activities, and only a slight cutback in service openings. The only gains over the period were posted in sales and related occupations.

- (2) It generally appears that the most noticeable effects of the economic slowdown on the demand for workers were felt in fiscal year 1970. The 1971 data indicate continuing shrinkages but at a lesser rate. Despite a definite tendency among employers toward higher employment specifications and lower entry wages, openings in the surveyed occupations were easier to fill in fiscal 1971 (July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971) than they were in fiscal 1970.

In general professional and technical openings were slightly more numerous in 1971 than they were in 1970, but still appreciably lower than in 1969. Recent indications of a slight recovery did not apply to mechanical draftsmen and licensed practical nurses, however, although demand for the latter continues relatively high.

Among the clerical occupations, the demand for transcribing machine operators and sales clerks appeared to be edging upward but other skills in this category are receiving fewer calls than last year.

Waitress and restaurant cook openings continue to be registered in fairly good volume, but have been shrinking somewhat over the last two years. The need for cosmetologists continues to hold up well.

Machine trades, generally affected over last year and the year before by production cutbacks in the area, show limited recruiting activity.



The only bench work occupation studied, TV service and repairman is included in the current shortage occupation list but no particular gain in demand over last year is indicated.

Structural work occupations have shown modest slippages in demand, except for auto body repairmen and electrical appliance servicemen, where light increases were noted.

Miscellaneous work occupations included tractor-trailer-truck driver. Because other hiring channels, are frequently used, the number of openings registered with the Employment Service may not be representative of the overall labor market situation. These alternative possibilities also apply to some extent to openings in some printing and construction trades and for salesman-drivers and waitresses.

- (3) In the 40 occupations surveyed, all except two showed an excess of applicants over current openings, ranging up to proportions as high as 36 to 1. The exceptions (for which applicants outnumbered openings) were stenographer and licensed practical nurse. The latter two occupations appear on the current list of "Hard-to-Fill Job Openings" (August 1971), along with one other surveyed occupation -- TV service and repairman.

The corresponding list of "Hard-to-Place" Job Applicants included the following survey occupations: mechanical draftsman; laboratory tester I; stenographer; clerk-typist; key punch operator; general office clerk; accounting clerk; waitress (Waiter, Informal); restaurant cook; production machine operator; automobile mechanic; maintenance mechanic; offset pressman; and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

The hard-to-fill openings (shortage list) and hard-to-place applicants (surplus list) represent a compilation of reports covering the entire six-county metropolitan area. It sometimes happens that an occupation may be in short supply in suburban locations, while the same occupation may have a considerable supply of job applicants in inner city areas who cannot be recruited due to transportation difficulties.

For the 38 occupations showing the number of applicants to be greater than the number of openings listed, the following is a ranking of these occupations according to the proportion of applicants over openings:

1. Punch press operator	+ 3556%
2. Sales clerk	+ 2806%
3. Medical lab. asst. I	+ 2400%



4.	Accounting clerk	+ 1950%
5.	General office clerk	+ 1862
6.	Mechanical draftsman	+ 1672
7.	Diesel mechanic	+ 1600
8.	Arc welder	+ 1448
9.	Business programmer	+ 1190
10.	Production machine opr.	+ 1165
11.	Clerk typist	+ 1103
12.	Tool & die maker	+ 970
13.	Combination welder	+ 859
14.	Restaurant cook	+ 792
15.	Keypunch operator	+ 787
16.	Offset pressman	+ 757
17.	Lab. tester I	+ 722
18.	Cosmetologist	+ 678
19.	Salesman-driver	+ 530
20.	Auto mechanic	+ 408
21.	Waitress	+ 394
22.	Mechanical engineering technician	+ 380
23.	Cylinder press man	+ 355
24.	Building maintenance man	+ 327
25.	Sheet metal worker	+ 255
26.	Electrical appliance serv.	+ 225
27.	Office machine serv.	+ 220
28.	Screw machine setup man	+ 216
29.	Auto body repairman	+ 204
30.	Transcribing mach. operator	+ 197
31.	Electrical repairman	+ 193
32.	Machinist	+ 185
33.	Factory maintenance man	+ 159
34.	Tractor-trailer-truck driver	+ 153
35.	Radiologic technician	+ 100
36.	Maintenance mechanic II	+ 88
37.	TV service & repairman	+ 80
38.	Typist	+ 71

As noted previously, a considerable number of job openings are not registered with the State Employment Service, particularly in the Chicago area where numerous other hiring channels are available to employers. Also, in many instances applicants may be listed in occupations for which they have inadequate experience and/or education, or are not otherwise fully qualified.





Although nearly all 40 occupations showed more applicants than job openings as of September 30, about one-half of these openings proved generally hard to fill. Following is a list of the hard-to-recruit occupations showing the percentage of openings over the year which remained unfilled for at least 30 days:

<u>Percent</u>	<u>Name of Occupation</u>	<u>D.O.T. Code</u>
76.0%	Diesel mechanic	625.281.010
70.0%	Stenographer	202.388.014
69.8%	Elec. Appl. serviceman	827.281.014
64.0%	Mech. engr. technician	007.181.026
62.1%	Cosmetologist	332.271.010
60.9%	Transcribing mach. opr.	208.588.026
60.2%	Licensed prac. nurse	079.378.026
59.5%	Sheet metal worker	804.281.010
59.0%	Tool & die maker	601.280.062
57.0%	TV service & repairman	720.281.018
54.3%	Radiologic technologist	078.368.030
51.3%	Cylinder pressman	651.782.010
49.8%	Machinist	600.280.030
48.6%	Typist	203.588.018
46.8%	Maintenance mechanic II	638.281.022
43.2%	Offset pressman	651.782.042
41.0%	Clerk Typist	209.388.022
40.0%	Screw mach. setup man prod.	604.380.026
39.1%	Auto body repairman	807.381.010
38.5%	Production mach. oper.	609.885.022

Despite the ostensible availability of numerous applicants in the various occupations, placements are often hampered by various impediments. Following is a list of constrictions generally applicable to the occupations covered in the survey: (1) lowering of wages offered to the point where they are unacceptable to many applicants; (2) stiffening of hiring specifications; and (3) a reluctance to hire persons laid-off for fear that they will return to previous higher paying jobs as soon as the opportunity arises. These road blocks are economic in nature and will be alleviated with an improvement of business conditions. Other hiring obstacles, less subject to economic cycles, include persistent transportation problems (inner city applicants unable to reach suburban opportunities or find suburban housing -- and do not want to work at long distances from their own neighborhoods), language barriers, family obligations, lack of day-care facilities, lack of requisite tools, licenses, or registry, and poor working conditions or irregular hours.



## B. Description and Analysis of Outlook Data

On the assumption that the coming fiscal year will see some economic recovery and improved business conditions, additional needs in varying degree are foreseen in nearly all of the surveyed occupations.

With the continuing development of atomic research facilities in the southwest suburban areas, the outlook is favorable for a resurgence in demand for scientific and technical occupations.

The suburban ring population growth, the proliferation of industrial parks in outlying areas, and the considerable movement of industrial installations away from central city locations will generally bolster needs for many clerical, service and sales categories and for some maintenance and machine trades.

There were, however, some unexpected departures from previous predictions apparently due to the re-entry into the labor market of persons with selected skills (probably for the purpose of supplementing family incomes). These include typists, licensed practical nurses, clerk typists, and transcribing machine operators which slipped from high positions on last year's growth list to relatively low-ranks in the current tabulations.

Conversely, difficulties in recruiting well qualified applicants and/or relative inaccessibility of locations, should bring some growth in demand for restaurant cooks and electrical appliance servicemen.

The following table presents a ranking of the occupations surveyed in order of expected percentage gain in numbers of openings between fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1973.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Mechanical engineering tech.	116%
Screw machine set-up man prod.	75%
Restaurant cook	64%
Office machine serviceman	63%
Combination welder	63%
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	61%
Laboratory tester I	55%
Sheet metal worker	42%
Electrical appliance serviceman	37%
Electrical repairman	35%
Cylinder-pressman	33%
Sales clerk	32%



<u>Title</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Offset-pressman	32%
Factory maintenance man	31%
General office clerk	29%
TV service & repairman	28%
Mechanical draftsman	27%
Bldg. maintenance man	26%
Production-machine opr.	25%
Maintenance mechanic II	25%
Machinist	24%
Business programmer	20%
Diesel mechanic	20%
Radiologic technologist	19%
Tool-and-die maker	19%
Auto body repairman	18%
Medical lab asst. I	15%
Automobile mechanic	14%
Transcribing machine opr.	12%
Salesman-driver	12%
Accounting clerk	11%
Punch press opr. II	11%
Arc welder	11%
Key punch opr.	11%
Licensed practical nurse	11%
Waitress	9%
Stenographer	8%
Cosmetologist	5%
Clerk-typist	3%
Typist	- 3%

### III. Analysis of ES Applications - Labor Supply

Of the 8,713 applicants covered by the Chicago Area Offices in the survey as of September 30, 1971, an estimated 62 percent were female. This is a substantial turn-around from last year's study of 40 similar occupations, when women applicants represented less than half of the applicant count. This would tend to confirm the view that the more plentiful supply of available women has softened the projected future needs for certain clerical skills (typists, licensed practical nurses, clerk-typist, and transcribing machine operators).

Age-wise, 32 percent of the applicants were under 25 (up from 25 percent last year), 43 percent were in the age group from 25 to 44 (a drop from 52 percent last year), and 25 percent were 45 or older. Data on education indicated that some 10 percent has 8

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years or less of schooling, 71 percent had 9 to 12 years of education, and 19 percent had gone beyond high school. A comparison with previous ratios indicates increases in both the upper and lower education brackets at the expense of the group with high school credits.

The advances in both the younger age group and those with only elementary education probably reflect the continuation of the depressed economic situation and the tightening of employer specifications. It would also indicate more youngsters are experiencing both the need for jobs and difficulty in meeting employment specifications. The increasing proportion of higher-educated applicants seems to bear out the generally depressed demand for scientific, professional and managerial skills.

In general, women comprised the bulk of jobseekers in clerical occupations and in the waitress, licensed practical nurse, and cosmetologist categories. In most other occupational groups (technical, machine trades, structural work, etc.) male applicants were in the majority. About one-third of the restaurant cook applicants were women, as were about half of the punch press operator II's.

The applicants registered in the surveyed occupations represented slightly over 7 percent of all workers in the active file as of September 30, 1971. The active file, in turn, constituted 90.8 percent of the September 1971 unemployment estimate for the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. It should be noted, however, that the active file count contains some duplication (persons registered in more than one office), and that all persons registered are not necessarily unemployed (persons with jobs may be seeking better situations and part-timers may be seeking full-time employment).

Although details are not available for individual occupations, the total active file increased by almost 21,000, or 21 percent, between September 1970 and September 1971. This increase very likely reflects the continuation of the economic slowdown.







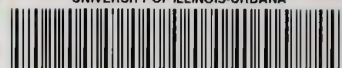








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